# Linking Resources with Results

Department of Energy

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## Two-part discussion

First - Performance-based budgeting.

 Second - the President's Management Agenda and Executive Branch scorecard.

# A transformation has begun

- A transformation to performance-based government has begun.
- It draws on similar changes in progress around the world and around the nation.
- Seems likely to be more deep-rooted than its predecessors.

# FY 2003 Budget

- First step toward reporting to taxpayers on the relative effectiveness of the thousands of purposed on which their money is spent.
- It asks not merely "How much?"
- It endeavors to explain "How well?"

# Real scrutiny of results

- Initial and admittedly exploratory step.
- Proposes to reinforce provably strong programs.
- Redirect funds in many cases from programs that demonstrably fail, or cannot offer evidence of success.

# Program ratings

## 126 programs across agencies

- 43 "effective"
- 22 "moderately effective"
- 41 "ineffective"
- 20 "unknown"

# Comparisons

# Average cost to establish an acre of wetland

Corps Interior

Agriculture

\$3,900

\$2,250

\$1,200

# Stated differently

Average number of acres of wetlands established per \$1 million

Corps Interior Agriculture

256 acres 444 acres 833 acres

# How was performance used?

- Funding effective programs,
- Shifting resources,
- Setting program targets,
- Adding incentives, and
- Improving efficiency.

# Three significant changes

- Planning and evaluation both oriented toward outcomes - must be thoroughly integrated into the budget process.
- Alignment of budget accounts to relate resources used to results produced.
- Accounts and activities should be charged consistently for the full annual cost of the resources used.

# Budget transparency

- Budget accounts should show the total budgetary resources used to achieve results.
- Currently, this is not systematically the case.
- Need to more consistently and completely show budget costs "where" and "when" resources used.

# Budgeting for results proposal

- Would apply "best practice" and assign employee costs (including those for retirement) as charges to the programs themselves.
- Costs and results can then be compared to each other and across government.

# Governing for accountability

 Bringing accountability to government goes beyond performance-based budgeting,

 President has ordered his appointees to take responsibility for improving day-today management of government.

## President's Management Agenda

- Agenda tackles long-neglected management problems, and offers specific solutions to fix them.
- Coordinated, coherent agenda.
- Strategy to achieve "breakthrough" not marginal - improvements in program performance.

## Five government-wide initiatives

- Strategic Management of Human Capital
- Competitive Sourcing
- Improved Financial Performance
- Expanded E-Government
- Budget and Performance Integration

## Strategic Mgmt of Human Capital

- Fifty percent of the federal workforce project to retire over the next 10 years.
- Agencies must reshape their human capital strategies and organizations to attract and retain the right people, in the right places, at the right time, and
- Make high performance a way of life.

# Competitive Sourcing

- Half of all federal employees perform tasks that are readily available in the private sector.
- Rarely, if ever, been subject to the pressures of the marketplace.
- Public-private competition creates significant improvements in performance and cost savings exceeding 20 percent.

## Improved Financial Performance

- Managers need accurate and timely information for sound decision making
   but have neither.
- On average it takes agencies almost 5 months of heroic efforts to close their books.
- Even then, the overall government has been unable to pass its audit.

## **Expanded E-Government**

- This effort will make the government a "click and mortar" enterprise - more accessible, effective, and efficient.
- 24 e-gov initiatives directed at improving services to citizens, businesses, and other governments.
- Consolidated point of service: www.Firstgov.gov

## **Budget and Performance Integration**

- Start the process of linking resource decisions with results.
- Help set budget priorities.
- Compare like activities.
- Make costs and results more transparent.

# Keeping Score

- But good beginnings are not the measure of success. What matters in the end is completion. Performance. Results. Not just making promises, but making good on promises."
- FY 2003 Budget includes the first agency report cards assessing the starting point of each department in these problem areas.

#### **Executive Branch Management Scorecard\***

#### **Current Status Against the Standards for Success**

#### **Progress on President's Management Agenda**



<sup>\*</sup> SCORES ARE ILLUSTRATIVE ONLY

## **Executive Branch Management Scorecard**

## 2001 Baseline Evaluation

	Human Capital	Competitive Sourcing	Financial Mgmt.	E-Gov	Budget/Perf. Integration
AGRICULTURE COMMERCE DEFENSE EDUCATION ENERGY EPA HHS HUD					
INTERIOR JUSTICE LABOR STATE TRANSPORTATION TREASURY VA					

## **Executive Branch Management Scorecard**

### 2001 Baseline Evaluation

	Human Capital	Competitive Sourcing	Financial Mgmt.	E-Gov	Budget/Perf. Integration
AID					
CORPS OF ENGINEERS					
FEMA					
GSA					
NASA					
NSF					
OMB					
OPM					
SBA					
SMITHSONIAN					
SSA					

### **Standards For Success – Human Capital**

<ul> <li>Must Meet All Core Criteria:</li> <li>Agency human capital strategy is aligned with mission, goals, and organizational objectives: 1) integrated into Budget and Strategic Plans; 2) consistent with OPM's human capital scorecard (issued by December 1, 2001); and 3) complies with standards for internal accountability systems to ensure effective merit-based HRM.</li> <li>Agency has a citizen-centered organizational structure that is delayered and oriented toward performing the mission assigned to it.</li> <li>Agency 1) sustains high-performing workforce that</li> </ul>	Achievement of Some but not All Core Criteria; No Red Conditions.	<ul> <li>Has Any One of the Following Conditions:</li> <li>Agency human capital strategy is not aligned to support the mission, goals, and organizational objectives and is not integrated into Budget and Strategic Plans.</li> <li>Agency organizational structure is not citizen-centered and not delayered.</li> <li>Agency does not 1) strategically use existing personnel flexibilities, tools, and technology; and 2) implement succession plans.</li> </ul>
is continually improving in productivity; 2) strategically uses existing personnel flexibilities, tools, and technology; and 3) implements effective succession plans.		<ul> <li>Agency is not addressing Skill gaps/deficiencies in mission critical occupations.</li> <li>Agency fails to reward high performers</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>No skill gaps/deficiencies exist in mission critical occupations.</li> </ul>		and fails to address low performance.
• Agency differentiates between high and low performers through appropriate incentive and rewards.		<ul> <li>Agency outsources without training and deploying adequate contract management staff, and/or without appropriate planning to accommodate displaced employees.</li> </ul>
• Changes in agency workforce skill mix and organizational structure reflect increased emphasis on e-government and competitive sourcing.		

## **Standards For Success – Competitive Sourcing**

<ul> <li>Must Meet All Core Criteria:</li> <li>Completed public-private or direct conversion competition on not less than 50 percent of the full-time equivalent employees listed on the approved FAIR Act inventories.</li> </ul>	Achievement of Some but not All Core Criteria; No Red Conditions.	<ul> <li>Has Any One of the Following Conditions:</li> <li>Completed public-private or direct conversion competition on less than 15 percent of the full-time equivalent employees listed on the approved FAIR Act inventories.</li> </ul>
• Competitions and direct conversions conducted pursuant to approved competition plan.		Competitions and direct conversions are not conducted in accordance with approved competition plan.
• Commercial reimbursable support service arrangements between agencies are competed with the private sector on a recurring basis.		No commercial reimbursable support service arrangements between agencies are competed with the private sector.

## **Standards For Success – Financial Management**

Must Meet All Core Criteria:	Achievement of Some but not All Core Criteria;	Has Any One of the Following Conditions:
• Financial management systems meet Federal financial management system requirements and applicable Federal accounting and transaction standards as reported by the agency head.	No Red Conditions.	• Financial management systems fail to meet Federal financial management systems requirements and applicable Federal accounting standards as reported by the agency
Accurate and timely financial information.		<ul> <li>head.</li> <li>Chronic or significant Anti- deficiency Act violations.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Integrated financial and performance management systems supporting day-to-day operations.</li> <li>Unqualified and timely audit</li> </ul>		Agency head unable to provide unqualified assurance statement as to systems of management, accounting, and administrative
opinion on the annual financial statements; no material internal control weaknesses reported by the		controls.  • Auditors cite material non-
auditors.		compliance with laws and regulations, or repeat material internal control weaknesses; or are unable to express an opinion on the annual financial statements.

#### **Standards For Success – Expanding E-Government**

Must Meet All Core Criteria:	Achievement of Some but not All Core Criteria;	Has Any One of the Following Conditions:
• Strategic Value: all major systems investments have a business case submitted that meets the requirements of OMB Circular A-11 (Exhibit 53, Form 300).	No Red Conditions.	• Less than 50% of major IT investments have a business case per OMB Circular A-11 (Exhibit 53, Form 300).
• IT Program Performance: On average, all major IT projects operating within 90% of Form 300 cost, schedule, and performance		• On average, all major IT projects operating at less than 70% of Form 300 cost, schedule and performance targets.
targets.		Fulfills not more than one of the following:
E-government and GPEA implementation: (must show department-wide progress or participation in multi-agency initiative in 3 areas)		<ul> <li>Citizen one-stop service delivery integrated through Firstgov.gov, cross- agency call centers, and offices or service centers.</li> </ul>
Citizen one-stop service delivery integrated		
through Firstgov.gov, cross-agency call centers, and offices or service centers.		<ul> <li>Minimize burden on business by re-using data previously collected or using ebXML or other open standards to receive</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Minimize burden on business by re-using data previously collected or using ebXML</li> </ul>		transmissions.
or other open standards to receive transmissions.		• Intergovernmental: Deploying E-grants or Geospatial Information one-stop.
• Intergovernmental: Deploying E-grants or Geospatial Information one-stop.		<ul> <li>Obtaining productivity improvements by implementing customer relationship management, supply chain management,</li> </ul>
Obtaining productivity improvements by implementing customer relationship		enterprise resource management, or knowledge management best practices.
management, supply chain management, enterprise resource management, or knowledge management best practices.		

### $Standards\ For\ Success-Integrating\ Budget\ and\ Performance$

Must meet all core criteria:	Achievement of Some but not All Core Criteria;	Has Any One of the Following Criteria:
• Integrated planning/evaluation and budget staff work with program managers to create an <a href="integrated">integrated</a> plan/budget and to monitor and evaluate its implementation.	No Red Conditions.	Planning and budgeting separate with little collaboration. Levels of organization have little and formal communication. Focus on getting funds for independent use.
• Streamlined, clear, integrated agency plan/budget sets forth outcome goals, output targets, and resources requested in context of past results.		• Traditional budget request with little attempt to tie resources to results or communicate with other than budget technicians.
• Budget accounts, staff, and specifically program/activities are aligned to support achieving program targets.		• Excessive numbers of accounts, historical anomalies, accounts that fund illogical parts of programs. Centralized accounts that fund program resources; accounts that fund multiple programs with little in common.
• Full budgetary cost is charged to mission accounts and activities. Cost of outputs and programs is integrated with performance in budget requests and execution.		No attention to charging cost to the right bureau, let alone the activity. Substantial costs "mixed up" at the agency or bureau level. Program managers lack authority over
• Agency has documented program effectiveness.  Analyses show how program outputs and		resources.
policies affect desired outcomes. Agency systematically applies performance to budget and can demonstrate how program results inform budget decisions.		• Focus on getting money for a good cause. Justification by anecdote. Little focus on outcomes, or how program influences them.

# A spirited discussion

 The Administration has invited a spirited discussion, and

 Welcomes additional data and suggestions about how to measure performance better.

## On the web

## **Budget**

http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2003/budget.html

## Scorecard

http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/memoranda/m02-02scorecard.pdf

## **Standards**

http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2003/pdf/spec.pdf